WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT IN CONGRESS. PROBABLE WORK OF THE SESSION.-THE HOUSE GIVING EVIDENCE OF A SPIRIT OF REFORM, THE SENATE NOT SO PROMISING - CONSERVATIVE VIEWS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION BECOMING MORE POPULAR.

TROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The first ten days of the session, although nearly fruitless in accomplished legislation, have not been without valuable results. It can now be said with certainty that the general politico-moral tone of the House has greatly improved during the recess, and that there is little danger either of retrogression on the currency question or of the passage of such jobs as the Texas Pacific Subsidy, or the proposed Ditch-Digging Swindle. To get at the condition of the meral nerve of the House, so to speak, and see whether it had relaxed since last session or was higher strung, required time, and the past few days has given observers the desired information, and enabled thoughtful legislators to lay their plans for the Winter's work. The result of the elections has had much to do in producing the noticeable improvement in the opinions and purposes of members There is more seriousness than before, and more detire to set about doing something that will benefit the country. A wholesome respect for the discrim-Inating good sense of the people shows itself is unexpected quarters. Members, who from a long course of success, without merit, had come to believe the mass of the voting population to be either simpld or dishonest, have had cause to change their views. On the majority side there is little left of that offensive arrogance of power which has been manifested so long. The thoughts uppermost in the minds of scores of Republicans are, How shall we regain the lost confidence of our constituencies? How rehabilitate the party? How call back the deserters and inspire our forces with something of the old enthusiasm? And to such reflections often succeeds the sober second thought, "Has there not been something radically wrong in the legislation and administration of the past six years which it is

In reference to the currency question it can no longer be doubted that the House has returned more conservative than it went away. Doctainaires like Kelley cling to their old opinions with the redonkled zeal of self-absorbed enthusiasts; demagogues like Butler continue to advocate their feelish theories in the bopes of rallying a party of dunes, or at least of attracting to themselves the public notice which they crave; but it is not to be questioned that the average sentiment of the body has made substantial advance in the direction of correct principles. Besides the inevitable progress of sound financial theories with the lapse of time, other causes have worked to produce this satisfactory result. Dozens of members mounted the dishonest currency hobby last session because they thought their constituents believed in it. They were defeated for reflection and have no further interest in professing doctrines which they never more than half believed, or never believed at all. Many others, who were more fortunate in the elections, became convinced while at home that although the inflationists were strong in their districts the portions of their constituencies whose support was best worth having were resolutely opposed to further issues of irredeemable paper. The hardmoney men have been apprised of several accessions from these two classes of members. They are in excelient spirits and are determined to make an effort to pass a bill which, if not going as far as they would wish it to, will be a step forward towards the goal of specie payments. Very soon a gathering of leading Republicans will be held to consider the matter and endeavor to agree upon the outline of such a bill. Pronounced inflationists will not be invited, but the class of members who, while clamoring for more currency, have never denounced gold and silver as "relies of barbarism" will be represented. There are strong hopes entertained that the work of such an assembly will not be abortive, as was that of the similar cancus which met at Speaker Blaine's house last session to consider the came subject. Almost everybody believes now that the salvation of the Republican party depends upon the passage this Winter of some satisfactory currency bill, and this conviction will go a great way toward producing harmony.

All that has been said above applies solely to the encies any resolutions to reform the many objectionable practices and pretenses which have made the body so unpopular of late-the truckling to the Administration, the servile confirmation of bad appointments, the fostering of jobs, the intolerance of honest difference of opinion-the fact has yet to be manifested. Thus far little has been done but to adjourn from day to day.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN IOWA AND NE BRASKA.

MERITS OF THE OMARA BRIDGE CASE-THE ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE CONTROVERSY BY ACT OF CON-GRESS-A NEBRASKA MEMBER'S OPPOSITION TO THE PENDING BULL.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The Omaha Bridge bill will not come up in the House again until after the recess. It is an attempt to settle the old quarrel between the States of Nebraska and Iowa as to the castern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad in favor of the latter, and is carnestly opposed by the Nebraska member, Judge Crounse. The act incorperating the Pacific Road provided that it should begin at a point on the western boundary of the State of lowa, to determined by the President. Inasmuch as the western boundary of Iowa is the middle of the Misseuri River, this legislation left the question open as to which bank the terminus should be upon The President fixed the point of crossing by designating a section of land in Nebraska, and on it the Company stuck their stakes. Soon three Iowa railroads built their lines to the river bank, and for a long time each ferried across the passengers and freight destined westward over the Union Pacific. A large sum of money was raised in Omaha, and a site for a depot was purchased for the road. The city of Council Bluffs, lying about three miles from Omaha, and separated from the Missouri River by a "wet bottom," claimed that the road should terminate there, and a bitter hostility arose upon the question between the two cities. After a time the railroad Company built a bridge under a charter as a bridge company. To prevent the connecting Iowa roads from running their cars over it and thus settling the controversy by transferring the actual point of junction to Omaha, the Iowa Legislature in 1872 passed an act forbidding them to deliver freight or passengers on the Nebraska side. This act was an embargo on commerce of a nature never attempted before by any State. As all the freight and passengers coming from the East were left on the marshy flat at the Iowa end of the bridge, the railroad Company had but two alternatives-either to recognize that as the terminus, or to make of the Bridge Company a transfer company to haul the cars across and deliver them at the Union Pacific station in Omaha. The latter course is being pursued. The bill pending obliges the railroad to operate the bridge as a continuous part of its line, and thus gives Iowa the coveted terminus.

HONORS LONG DEFERRED.

HISTORY OF THE BRONZE STATUE OF JEFFERSON-ITS RENOVATION AND RESTORATION TO THE

CAPITOL. PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 18.-A distinguished Democrat, in view of the result of the recent elections wrote lately, "Justice is slow but sure," and the same inscription with greater propriety might have been engraved on a statue which was last week returned to the Capitol, after an absence of nearly 20 years. In the year 1833, Lieut, U. P. Levy of th United States Navy presented to the country a colossal bronze statue of Jefferson. This work of art had been produced in Paris, under his own eye,

The offer of this gift was referred to the Commit-

tee on the Library, and Edward Everett reported a resolution to the House that it be placed in the square at the east of the Capitol. Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of the acceptance by Congress of a gift from a citizen. Criticisms of the statue as a work of art and as a portrait of Jefferson were also made by those opposed to the acceptance, but finally the resolution was passed. In the Senate, also, the matter received attention, and a resolution was agreed to. But the House and Senate resolutions were not the same. In 1835 further action was asked for by the Committee on Public Buildings, but none was taken. During this time the statue had stood in the Rotunda, where it remained without further action until during Polk's administration when it was removed to the grounds of the Executive Mansion. There it remained nearly thirty years, its right hand pointing to the Declaration of Independence more enduring than bronze, and its left holding the pen mightier than the sword. The material used not being of the best description or not adapted to exposure, at last became much corrodod, and Mr. Sumner, recognizing the intrinsic merits of the work or the celebrity of the sculptor, a year ago introduced a resolution in regard to its preservation, and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds were eastructed to consider the expediency of providing for its protection. This action called forth a letter from Mr. Jonas P. Levy, a brother of the donor, giving a synopsis of its history, and asking Congress to either accept it or return it to the family, who son and perpetuate the memory of the donor, who had been for 50 years a meritorious officer of the United States, had been instrumental in the abolition of corporal panishment in the navy, and an ardent admirer of Jefferson at whose old residence, Monticello, he had lived and died. In few days the Committee recommended that the statue be accepted with grateful appreciation and that it be placed in the National Statuary Hall after being properly repaired. It has been renevated at Philadelphia, and on Friday was placed in position by the side of Dr. Stone's Hamilton and opposite Washington. The base of the statue proper has on one side rudely cut the inscription, sented by Uriah Phillips Levy of the United States Navy to his fellow-citizens, 1832," and on the other side, " Fond's à Paris par Honoré Conon et ses deux fils. P. J. David, d'Angres, Sculpt, 1833.

The restored and renovated statue of the author of the Declaration has been placed upon a variegates pedestal of very beautiful marble, with becoming trimming of exquisite stalagmite.

VALUE OF ALASKA TO THE UNITED STATES DISCOURAGING REPORT OF A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE TREASURY-THE STORIES OF ITS WEALTH PURE FICTION-FUR SEALS THE ONLY SOURCE OF REVENUE-THE COST OF KULFING THE TER EFFORY.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE. Washington, Dec. 18 .- Mr. Henry Elliott, who vent to Alaska last Summer, as Special Agent of the Treasury, to look after the interests of the Government on the islands where the fur seal is taken. is preparing a report on the value of the entire Territory to the United States, which will have the merit of being based upon the extended personal observations of the writer. Mr. Elliott has spent a great deal of time in Alaska, both before and since its purchase, and has probably seen more of its rocks and iceberus than any other American value of its fisheries, he says, are pure fictions. It man, and the fisheries, which were described as of immense value when the treaty for buying the re gion was pending, do not yield food enough to supp the natives. The only portion of the whole vast domain which yields any revenue to the Government is the far seal islands. From the tax on the skins of the animals taken on thes. islands the Treasury gets about \$300,000 annually Against this single item of revenue Mr. Elliott offsets the cost of maintaining troops in the Territory, expense of the civil estal ment at Sitka and in the seal islands. Without counting interest on the purchase money paid Russia, which at six per cent would amount to \$420,000 a year, the balance sheet shows House. The Senate has developed nothing new. It | a heavy deficit. The United States is therefore paying a large sum for the empty honor of possessing a home of civilized beings, and can never by any possibility be anything but a burden for the country to

> CENTENNIAL PLANS AND PROSPECTS. PLEA FOR A SMALL CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIA-TION FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES -- PROPOSED NA-TIONAL EXHIBITS-NO GRANT FOR GENERAL PUR-POSES TO BE APPLIED FOR THIS SESSION.

PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TELBUNE | WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—No application for a grant of money for the general purposes of the Centennial will be made to Congress this session. It is suggested, however, that a small appropriation ought to be made to pay the expense of making certain na-tional exhibits which it will be nobody's business to make if not the Government's, but which will be essential to anything like a fall display of the resources and industries of the country. Such an ag propriation would not be objected to by those who are resolutely opposed to the Treasury being saddlewith the chief expense of the Philadelphia Fair. Among the special National exhibits which it is orged the Government should make are the follow-

1. A display of arms, accounterments, hospital equipment, and other war material. 2. An exhibit by the Navy Department of whatever it

may have that is worth showing.

3. Such an exhibit as will freely illustrate the work of the Coast Survey.

4. Maps, books, &c., tegether with pamphlets in most European languages for free distribution to convey information respecting our homestead and general public land system.

5. A thorough collection of agricultural products from all sections of the country. This ought to be intrusted to the Agricultural Department, unless it is feared that there are not brains enough in that concern to make

such a collection.

6. A collection to illustrate the mineral resources of the country. To be at all satisfactory, this branch of the work should be placed in the hands of a man of special qualifications in the way of scientific attainments and

knowledge of the country. 7. An exhibit of all the various woods found in the United States, with such information about each as would make the display of scientific and commercial value.

8. An exhibit of our fisheries similar to those made by Sweden and Norway at Vienna last year, but of course much more extensive. This should include preserved specimens of all the food fishes of our coasts and rivers, nd of the nots, implements, boats, &c., used in catching

ational systems of the country, including not only textbooks and school furniture, but two or three model school-houses and large photographs of all the principal universities and colleges in the country. The Bureau of Education is the proper official instrument for organizing such a department, and is competent to do the work. Unless the Government provides for making these

National exhibits and collections, they will not be made at all. It is the business of the Centennial Commissioners to erect buildings and hold the Fair, not to furnish the objects displayed, and no private citizen, firm, or corporation can be expected to spend money which brings no return save in the way of reflecting credit on the nation at large. If, however, such exhibits as are mentioned above and others which will readily suggest themselves be not made, the Centennial will be merely a big Fair to advertise tradesmen's wares and inventors' devices, and will fall far below in purpose and accomplishment the London, Paris, and Vienna Exhibitions.

A new machine for making horse shoes has been completed after several years labor by Mr. Snyder of the Fredegar Works, Richmond. The advantazes claimed for it are that it makes two snoes at one revolution and produces them as rapidly as 60 per minute. FRENCH POLITICS.

INCREASE OF REPUBLICANISM. RESULTS OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS-PROSPECT OF ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS BY

THE ASSEMBLY. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Parts, Nov. 25. - There have been in France since the loss of Alsnee and Lorraine 35,859 communes. In all of them, except those in the Department of the Seine (Paris) elections were held last Sunday for municipal councilors. The number of councilors depends on the category, tested by population, to which the commane belongs, varying from ten councilors for communes of less than 501 inhabitants (of which there are more than 160,000) to 36 or more for 17 great towns. The whole number of councilors is more than 420,000. The result of the elections of the 2d, so far as yet known here, and in so far as they have a political significance, is on the whole of good aspect and encouraging prospect for republicanism. In the smaller communes, very generally, municipal elections, turning mainly on questions of persons and local interests, have little or no direct bearing on the disputed great political questions of the day. In the larger towns Republican candidates, against opposition or without declared opponents, have in the majority of instances been chosen.

What enhances the political significance of these municipal elections is that they were held under the new municipal electoral law, devised by the "directing class" majority of the Assembly last year, with the sole view of preventing just such a result of the municipal elections as has now betalien. Some of the majority are already crying aloud for a new and more efficiently restrictive electoral law. Utterances, mixed of fear and contempt for the impertinently voting masses, the new "social strata" that crop out at the poils, are noteworthy in all our otherwise discordant Paris organs of Conservatism this week. While these journals are now alarmed over this monstrous democracy, born with teeth and a voice, the inner hope, and even confident belief, of some of the editors and their directing class fellows is that the direction of the world's affairs, proper! belonging to their easte, can and must be binations;" "conjunction of centers," fabricated majorities, and voted paper resolutions in the Vermilles Assembly.

Partly from refined distaste for the yulgar humors of a popular election, partly from an old ingenious notion which their ancesters vainly trusted to in the First Revolution, those of the "directing class" cept themselves aloof from the pells last Sunday " Let the Republicans have it all their own way this once: leading as they swiftly must to death, the stupid following people will revolt with horror as they visibly approach the goal, and then in revulsies will throw themselves into our hands for protect tion." This doctrine, not unavowed by many dectors of this political school, is to push the fever to convulsions in faith of curing the convulsions. That I do not exaggerate you will find proof in the comments of several of the leading Monarchical papers on the issue of the municipal election at Marsedles, when the Republican candidates proper were defeated by the Radical Republican candidates. This result of divisions, which Moderate Republicans have reason to regret and in some part to blame themselves for, is calculated to frighten the traid bourgeois, and is made the most of by the Royalists.

Next week the Assembly meets. Most of the conjectures with which writing and talking French publicists and gossips idly cuteriain their lensure or seriously employ their thoughts are worthless, except as curiously illustrating, by their numerou essness, and indecision of ideas reigning in the minds of the Marshal-President and of his heteroeneous Cabinet. One and another of the Ministries has its officious organ in the Paris press, courteously styled semi-official, such as La Presse, Le Moniteur, ete. Thus the Dake de Broglie has his, the Français and the Orleans princes have their intimate family instrument, the Journal de Paris. Constantly used or emission of seriously semi-official notes is Havas' of graphic news agreey. Within the last ten laya every one of the assired journals just montions that have been propounded. But the inspired answers did not accord with each other. Lately the Havas Agency set forth one refuting several of the others, and straightway the J. with distinct flatness, controlled d the Havas Agency assertion. On the next following days certain of the ministerrally uspired organs still played. with slight variations, the self-same tune pitched by the Havas Agency. The fact of the case, so far as it is dimly discernible, is that neither has the Marshal President of the Republic nor have his dietion, or even of inaction; on what to think, say, do, or even be, in the parliamentary campaign that formally opens next week.

A few points of certainly or of extreme proba bility may be worth noting. The Marsnal-Presiden does not mean to leave office, unless in a coffic, till 1880. The actual Ministry has not a supporting majority in the present Assembly. The actual Assembly cannot constitutionally organize, "personally or impersonally," the powers of the Septenome attention to serious legislative work, it will move along till New Year. Most of its members are as much afraid to dissolve the Assembly as they are ncompetent to organize anything constitutionally The appeal of the President of the Republic to moderate men of all purties, utiered last Sammer at Royalist de Broglie's suggestion, means an appeal to all moderate Republicans to put their resublicanism in abevance and enforce the ranks of frankly pronounced or mentally-reserved royalists for the sake of "constituting" his authority preparatory to its transmission to the Dake d'Aumale as Prince-President, and so on to nephew Count de Paris as

Suppose this Assembly, after new proofs of its impotence to constitute, does some time this year dissolve. The next Assembly, no matter what restrictions could be introduced into the provisions of a new electoral law, must, in the main, be the product of universal suffrage, and would, by virtue of that fact, be sovereign. That the majority of its members would be Republican is highly probable; that Royalists of all kinds would be in a pitiful minority is certain; that Bonapartists are as little septennalist, pour le principe, as the reddest of radicals is equally certain. How could MacMahon, then, select a ministry from or sustain a ministry (or himself) against such an Assembly. Dissolution is no favorite solution with the Marshal-President. Suppose this Assembly does arrive, by force of slight majori ties eminently composed of the notori ously non-representative, well-nigh anti-national deputies, at voting his desired constitution, the primary element of which is a Senate or Upper House, mainly controlled by the Chief of State. If he were authorized to dissolve the Lower House, that is, the chamber of the people's elected deputies, the representatives of the nation, they would not be disposed to separate. Here again the conflict between an accidentally appointed occasional head of State and the body of the nation could only be decided by a coup d'état. "Honest" Mac-Mahon is not merely too bonest; he is otherwise unprepared, too indecisive for a coup d'état. He deprecates the opportunity of striking one offered to his hand. He specially, in his honest, narrow way, desires a constitution of his "powers" for the six years that he yet means to stand at the helm of the Ship of State-where he means to stand for the next six years all the same, constitution or no con-W. H. II.

THE TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION'S CHANGE OF NAME. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 5 there is the following sentence: "The Cheap Transportation Association has spoiled its best property—a good name.

the fact that the name " American Board of Transportation and Commerce" is about one letter longer than "American Cheap Transportation Association;" not so much difference. The latter name was thought by many not sufficiently comprehensive, and besides struck the public car as a sort of unjustly aggressive movement upon the rights of capital invested in railways, while in fact it as movement in the interest of capital egiti-mately invested, and aggressive only against the deects and abuses of the present system. It is probable that the auxiliary associations will also change their ities to match.

F. B. TRURBER.

New-York, Dec. 8, 1874.

OUR ENVOY TO ENGLAND.

GEN. SCHENCK'S CONNECTION WITH THE EMMA MINING COMPANY. ALLUSION TO UNPROFITABLE INVESTMENTS IN HIS

SHEFFIELD SPEECH-A CHARGE THAT HE EM-PLOYED IIIS POSITION AS MINISTER TO ADVISE INVESTMENTS.

Str: Gen. Schenck, late trustee and director of the Emma Mine, and then and now United States dinister in Great Britain, has last added one more to cknowledge to him. He has been making a speech at Sheffield. So long as Gap. Schenck is Minister we must be content that the tone of his speeches should be such a seems proper to him. It is a matter of taste. A Minister has been defined as a person sent to the abroad in the interest of his own country-a definition which an able man, not to say an honest man, will accessfully confute by his daily acts and life. Gen. chenck's view of his daty to his country may summed up in the word—brag. Let E again a understand that the United States is a big country and her best customer beside. Toese English-you may imagine the ieneral reflecting-are a nation of shopkeepers. I have tried talking to them about community of language and ustitutions and history and other "sentimental ideas," but that did not seem to go down. Now let me talk to their pockets. And he says, not textually, but in sublance: "We are your greatest market; your trade with us is one-sixth of your trad; with the whole world; we feed you; we are beginning to beat you in manufac-teres; we made over four thousand millions of dollars ee. Come to the Centennial when we are going to celebrate our victory and your defeat of a busured years ago. You have got over your soreness about that long ance, for you know we are too good castomers to be certonity of advertising your wares."

It is idle to complain of such talk as that. We may complain of having Gen. Schenck forced on us as a scoresentative of the United States, but if we accept um as such, and make no protest, one lil-mannered speech more or less is only one drop more or less in a cup that long since overflowed. I don't suppose that ther Gen. Schenek or President Grant would under stand why such a speech is peculiarly off-asive. They ion't hear the sneers of our old enemies over here nor ee the shame to the faces of our old friends when our Minister makes an exhibition like this at Sueffield.

angue which may be called a model of cynical effront

It touches on a topic which you might suppose ion Schenek would be the last man to allude to. don't talk of a rope to the presence of a man whose father was hanged, but what if the man himself begins discussing hemp? It has been thought unkin I to speak of the Emma Mine in connection with Gen. Schenck, even in print. But when Gen. Schenck himself makes altusion to it, then what 1 Not by name, to be sure, but in a way which nobedy could misunderstand, "Then, again, ours is the country where you make your investments. [Great lauguter.] Tuose investments do no lways prove to be profitable. [Renewed laughter]. fins from a man who was instrumental in Inducing Englishmen to invest great sums of money in an undertaking which " did not prove to be profitable," simply because it was one of the most impudent swindles in the shole lestory of fractaleat stock jabourg. Gan. chenck permitted - whether honestly or not us dupe point-permitted the use of his official table and position in art of this He was advertised day after day in the most inflacutial and widely-circulated papers in Exgland in two capacities to connection with the E oma line. His name would have been nothing. Nobody in Saziand knew or cared anything about Major-Gon. Robert C. Schenck. Nobody would have invested a penay in anything on the strength of his civil fame or als military title. He knew they would not, and the A Minister is a considerable person in Europe by virine which I do not necuse Gen. Schenck) in Christendom, but he represents either the sovereign or the sovereignty of his country. As such he has a distinguished social and declarations of a Minister are to a great extent deemed to be the acts and declarations of the Powe whose commission he holds. He is the mouthpiece of his own foreign oilles. He is never supposed to speak or act for himself, but to follow accurately certain in structions, whether general or specific, which are invariably given to the envoy of every State by that State. If his private convictions are opposed to those which prevail at home, he is bound to suppress his private onvictions in whatever communication he makes to the Power to which he is accredited.

All this is the A B C of diplomacy. It must have been known to Gen. Schenek and to those with whom he acted. They acted with him solely because they knew d, and because they relied upon the influence Gen cenek's official status would have upon the minds of he public whom they were going to try to entice into the Emma Mine. They knew and he knew that when he United States Minister was advertised by that this the United States Minister was advertised by that the as Trustee and Director, one of two conclusions would be drawn from it. The more intelligent would conclude that the consent and sanction of his Government had been given to his being so advertised. The less intelligent would understand that the sanction of the United states Government had been given to the entertwise treeff. Tany would say that no Government would permit its Minister Plempotentiary to be publicly involved to the trust of the consent of the United States of the Component and successful to the consent of the Component and the Compon purely commercial speculation; still ics affor about the soundness of which the amount had not satisfied itself in advance

obtained, and used.

Not is this ail. There is reason to suppose that Gen.
Schenek used the advantages of his social position as
Minister to advise investments in Edma. If he did not,
he ought to say publicly that he did not, for it is be-Minister to advise investments in Family. In a dial not, he ought to say publicly that he did not, for it is believed and asserted that he did. It has been put in a very strong way, viz., that Gen. Schenck went down to country houses—the seats of creat families, crowded with distinguished guestis—and crucassed for subscriptions to the stock of the E ama Mine. It one case a main of high birth but not of great fortune was induced by Gen. Schenck to put a great part of what money he had mto the E ama Mine. He holds Gen. Schenck morally responsible for mis loss—and he has declared that he would not cut the Amer. In Minister in society and classwhere.

Nor is this the worst. I said above that it did not mat-Nor is this the worst. I said above that it did not matter—meaning so far as Gen. schenek's fitness to be our Minister here was concerned—whether he was dupe or impostor in this unhappy business. It matters very much to the question of the degree of his personal gmit or innocence, but in either case he became unfit to be Minister. But the most deplorable thing of all is that he is not universally believed to be innocent. At the time when the explosion came it was stated that Gen. Schenek and been paid for the use of his name as Mulister. The sum paid was named. It was matter of common gossip, and Americans in London had to submit to hear it related of their Minister that he was the paid accomplice of the scomferls who engineered this Emma robbery. Gen. Schenek energetically denied it in private. But his demial aid not convince everybody, nor did it stop the torrent of scandal. Innocent or ganty, gyresi with his share of the plander, or drained (as he avers) of a great share of his own property, mis ascfaluses here.

maine.

We have a right not to be represented by one who, having held Gen. Schenck's pecuniar relations to such an emerprise as the Emma Mine, tuniss the losses of those who invested in it a proper subject for a joke at an after-dinner specen in Sheffleid. Perhaps also you would find it convenient to select a Minister who would not consider it part of his duty to introduce the game of Poker to the attention of his English friends. He would not, in any case, need to publish a treatise on that Yame for their benefit. Gen. Schenck has kindly relayed his successor from that necessity. His little square pinknewered tract contains as much information as the English novice could desire, and its authority is not disputed, nor has anybody quiestioned the maxim haid down by Gen. Schenck that "check" is an important quainflication for the playing of the game. That a man should pay the money he loses is a rule common to this and other games, and is always an admitted principle. I cannot say whether sober people at home like the solion of their representative abroad acquiring a wine reputation as a poker player, and as a ensistential for the dissemblation of the truth concerning its practice. But after the Emma Mine, it is a shear in the case of the condon. Nov. 28, 1874. We have a right not to be represented by one who,

THE KATIE KING FRAUD. SIMPLE EXPOSURE OF A TRANSPARENT HUMBUG.

A SPIRIT WITH A BAD BREATH-HOW AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE UNEARTHED THE SWINDLE—THE "SPIRITS" CONFESSION AND RESTITUTION.

From the Philodelphia Inquirer.

From the Philadephia Inquirer.

The full account of the discovery of the shallow trick of the Holmeses was contributed to our columns by the gentleman who made it, and from whom our representative obtained it through the agency of Dr. Child. It emanates, therefore, from the bignesst and best anthority. We can only regret that the gentleman dest animority. We can only represent the divulged, for in this insisted that his name shall not be divulged, for in discovering and dragging to light the most generally be-lieved in swindle of the time he deserves the thanks of the community. Being possessed of the friendship and confidence of both Mr. Owen and Dr. Child, our informhad but little difficulty in convincing plion practiced upon them when he got i

This gentleman visited these scances on several occasions, and was disposed to look at the matter more from a scientific standpolat than otherwise. He discovered one evening what he supposed to be rather a significance of a "materialized" spirit. Quite a number of spirits had male their presence known by different manifestations. "Dick," "Rose," "Aan," and the "Italian Ludy" performed in the dails scances, each in their presults along the previous way the previous of the prediction of gratest sensation was "Kato Kide," alias Alamb Morgan, a mation hady inpwart of 200 years of age, as she stated, but still having all the attractions of youth and becauty, in appearance not over 20 years old. Katic had many admirers among both sexist all the pretty nances, such as "during," "angel," "pet," &c., were lavished upon her, white the adjectives "beaution," "splenday," "giorious," &c., were lessowed without limit. Many a wall-meaning lady received her with the kind greating, "God bless you, you lovely creature." The gentleman above referred to failed to see how apprits could cover themselves with diese and

deal 20 years orgat to have a cost breath, and are was marked 20 years orgat to have a cost of eather,

Inke as unseasoned storm out,
to others, and for the time remained quiet; in other words, "submitted to the conditions." Innesest open all frequenters of the spiritual succum. Believing that "il she are the of cannot en er the kingdom of fraven." and too gallant to believe that Miss King was spiritually in "lother place," the aforesaid gentlemm concluded that Kate must be "to the manner born." The admirers of Kiric were neither few nor far between. In fact, the young hay had been loaded with presents; runs, loch its, pear crosses, heads, love-letters, & ... had been freely bestowed. No undern belie or acknowledged beauty conh, have received more aftenion than ocetry was in-t as wretened as could possibly be a oceener by presumably same people. The following

The planes of sweet Kinie Kine,
What from her origin and hoppy sphere,
Chores smiling to us mortals here,
Chores,—then with gird voices let ad long
The position of sweet Kine King.
Although the evinences of the "machine-make" verse
tre in the above, many of the other inspired in a sare

UNESSTHING THE FRAUD.

serview was a tailure; the supposed Katie rested that she "did not believe in spiritualist ared that she "had seen the manufactations

filence is the integrity of these gentlemen. White commendable promptaces they talmediately seat to the Brance of Light the early recently copied into our commendations. In order to make the contribution absolute on the part of these was not inheren indeced the manifestation of these was not inheren indeced the manifestation fact the manifestation, that the "materialization" process was a most barefaced number, the genicular improvised a seatice, Procuring a sublished aparticular, to when he invited a number of "Katle's" Triends, the genicular prearranged with the lady, who now acquiesced in his sugar-stone for her appearance, dressed in the gauty harre and other trappears she used to disport herself it at Holmes's shows. She did so, a sert of contact being at Holmes's snews. She did no, a sert of carried being hasting improvised, and the exposure was remiered compete, beyond a chance of cavi or dispute. As a testa there are a less spittualists who are better and waste then and women, and, as a still better result, a check was administered to a most dangerous excite meet, which was becaming to affect the thinds of modanos of seperated tambers, as it had already weakened those or many incommand who had a ready weakened those or many income and women was backeted after owithings in the trickery of designing, greedy New-Yorkers of the true "Yanace" stripe.

THE SHOW BUSINESS RUNED.

THE SHOW BUSINESS RUINED.

The Woman was personated Katte King has already returned, as far at possible, all the presentant receive to those was given to an to her. But deeply regrets he part of the swindle, and if all the facts to the case configuration to her beautiful the case configuration of the swindle, and if all the facts to the case configuration of the swindle in the facts to the case configuration. Who were duped by her aid. A lotter was yesterney received or the indy above aithded to, containing orus altereats against her person, and warning her that if she does "not stop in her man career" (meand up of contain, her willingness to aid in the exposure) that she will be visited with the most terrible venguame. Nathrally, the sneaking coward who would write such a letter to a woman forgot to sign his name, but, authorize to a woman forgot to sign his name, but, authorized aisgnised, the "mediamistic" character of the pennamisting has been recognized. It is said that the fit diamescances are still framing, various excuses some in addressed to run the snow with the "original cast," it is not altogether improposible that some one clear may be procured to "do" the part of Katle, while Holmes frowns the part of the old reprobate prate through a faire face. the part of the oil reproduce parate through a taise lags at another aperture in the cabinet. If, however, there is any one so siny as to be guiled by the clap-trap after the exposure here made it may be taken as an indispurable evidence that they naturally belong within the limits of spiritualism.

ROBERT DALE OWEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE " MATERIALIZATIONS."

MANNER OF THE SPIRIT'S APPEARANCE—SHE IS AFFECTIONATE, BUT SOMETIMES ADDRIED TO SLANG AND BAD GRAMMAR—MR. OWEN'S UN-DOUBTED BELIEF IN THE GENUINENESS OF THE MANIFESTATION.

MANIFESTATION.

Extracts from his Article in the January Atlantic.

On May 29 I received a letter from my triend Dr. Chin, a wearknown Pailaderpain paysician, sating that a spirit, purporting to be the same which had appeared to Mr. Croekes, and usually known as had appeared to Mr. Crookes, and usually known as "Katle King," had snown herself, during the stitings of a Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, at the aperture of a dark eabinet; had conversed with him in audiole tones, and had requested min, on her benaff, to write and ask that I would come and see her in Pulladelphia. A startling summons, sirely, If in very deed from a spirit! Was such an invitation ever before extended by a denizer of the next world to a mortal in this! On my arrival (June 5) all appeared fair enough. I found the mediums established on the second floor of a small house in Ninthest, near Archest. There were out two rooms on the floor, a front partor and a bedroom, the lower floor under both rooms being occupied as a shop for the sale of musical instruments. In a back evener of the perfor was a walnut cabinet, seven feet whe and eight teet high, with a door that opened late the partor, and two apertures, five and six teet high.

cordially welcomed in a flow, pleasant voice. She re-turned and spoke to us several times. At the close of the sitting she twice appeared, robed in white, just within the catinct door, not coming out, however, into the room; the flest time (so I was told) that she had ever of the sitting she a tranced into the room, dropped a finger on my head, an i touched several other person. June 2.—I gave her a long chain, compact of Violat's mair, a present to myself more than 45 years ago; homing, as I told Kille, thereby to attract Volot hereif in a conduct with her promise. I observed that Kate wors the edd ring. But when, at the close of the sitting, I examined with a light every most and corner in the cabact, method ring nor chain was to be found.

June 10.—Katla galled a contract of the cabact, method ring for the cabact, and the cabact, and the cabact, and the cabact, as their ring how chain was to be found.

nor chain was to be found.

June 10.—Katie called me up to the aperiure, handed
me back the nair chain, and sud; "Voictwines you to
keep this, in memory of her, until you are cutted to meet
her in her spirit home." Waere was that chara during the preceding twenty-four hours? One is rout it con-jecture on such subjects,

A SPIRITUAL LETTER.

Ere Katle came forth, a tall figure, partly hidden be the calonet, latt its bounded and on her head; the tine mand and arm floated up out of so at; the door be States from the Swedish Court. To showed themselves; one or a mir the young latt, and another or a child, the left hand aperture, asked off at the wrist, and nothing the pencil as writer would. Over against this area illustraa half smen or phosphorescentiv. At first it awayed to the representive the presentive without apparent ester, it remained stretched and motionless. Then the man approached it and wrote, ender our eyes, during a me three or four them are covering the page. Then the sheet, again

t allow

"Tacy shall be," salt L, "so long as I o "I want your promise," she added, "we, if gives me strength; but we as our I have no sympathy, are suffered to a criminately, it wears and examines me

o see, as she said: Control of far had not ourse me; it have no refer had a larger from the stringer, is not to them, in At a request from the stringer, is not to them, in orief, what Katte had said. Normaginor was needed and evening to call form a hashed it versues said as is

words: "On the word of the product of the word of the marvels and we were but alone with the memory of the marvels at had witnessed. The state of any consciousness, had the let hand state of the word had been alone to make the word had alone with the marvels at had witnessed. The state of any consciousness, had the let hand state of the who had already perhaps, returned to be recibes the word of the skies?

MATCHIALIZED DEESS.

* * * • In the Amarenatized bress, The first course of the evening I had asked been the second diverse me a be of her decided to be a partial of the first time she came out, receiving from the operation and the second colored to the left, so as to be an opposed where Dr. P.——and slot B.——v. and be a first time feet from them, she addressed to be a first farm.

A SYLLOGISTIC PROOF OF KATE'S A SYLLOGISTIC PROOF OF KAUL'S EFFICITEAL TOWNSTITY.

The reader who may have had ved my tachts coint will have careful a (carried) had been a substituted the shighted dual to the ship has a rate for these manual fatings. The proof leads a massen, and may be stimed in shaplest wheelthe careful by only axiom to be come in bond to the fating town it duals of a standard which the stherm of a careful had, or of a stont wonder profition. This concerning the fating that fating the particles of the case stands thus: failure Kulle was, what she in desired in a vice she had a fating the particles particles particles for the second careful and a stone of a stands thus. m, a visitant from another pairs of bors, was a confederal and bly mirror ed to for purposes of the co. But mirror her to were arranged, entrance to or exist to a run

There are not very certain discovering at first, not used very certain discovering the trust with Kattle high-bred those of manner of ma walks forth from the cabinet, are a few or i ties. When there were again to know be light of the eccasion, have so hear to the sometimes called a challent fishing, she had sometimes called a chall or fashion, she has replied, if the replicated at, in the same tone; a sing sacra expressions as "Or course I be," "I can," 'I shoul, "and and course I be," "I can," 'I shoul, and giving to the a in those words, and in the word "thank," its benefit sometimes in hall; occusionally, too, jestingly calling the meditions or Dr. Caild "stoopid." But whenever I have conversed with her alone, I have decreted no triviality; her language has been that of an atheated woman, and her scattments those of a kind and good one. On such occasions are has been that of an atheated woman of the world evidence of their interestality.

These apparent discrepancies of bearing and manner are, perhaps, philosophically accounted for in a communication naiveoring to come from Katle herself through the the litumiship of a conflower whose good taith is unquestionable; in which occur these passages; "The way in which I sometimes appear and speak, when I am materialized, is not a time exponent of my present condition. Spirits either in evolution the

present condition. . . . Spirits either in er out of the form, as you call it, are, to a great exact, su ject to the influences of uniternal elements; and if you could the influences of material elements; and if you could spend a little time with me, in an appreciative manner, in my home in splitt land, you would not recognize me as the same Kathe who calls you 'stupid,' and uses expressions that are often repulsive to my inner conscionances. . All spirits, when they visit earth, must, in subjection to a law of their being, assure the conditions they had when they left the earthly form, though they may bring to your world many thoughts and ideas which they have acquired in the inner line. . All spiritual communications are more or less modified by the channel through which they pass."

RETRACTIONS BY MR. OWEN AND DR. CHILD.

Circumstantial evidence, which I have just obtained, induces me to withdraw the assurances which I have heretofore given of my condidence in the genuino character of certain manifestations presented last Samer, in my presence, through Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Holmes.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1874. I give notice that I will no longer receive applications connected with the seances of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, now in Philadelphia, the manifestations teng unsational HERRY T. CHILD, M. D.

10. 686 Maccett. Philadelphia